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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

## REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 8 January 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1.

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3. In October 1949 the PS, the StB, and the SNB were issued model 23 submachine guns that had wooden stocks. They also used a model 25 submachine gun that had a folding metal stock. The StB used the latter model as a concealed weapon. This model was also used by \_\_\_\_\_

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Approved For Release 2002/08/09 : CIA-RDP82-00457R015300190008

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parachutists in the Czech Army. The effective range of both of these weapons was 400 m. I believe the practical rate of fire to be 200 rounds per minute and the cyclic rate to be 400 rounds per minute. These weapons were produced in only one caliber, which I believe was 7.92-mm.

4. The Czech Army used the Soviet PPSH submachine guns that had box and drum magazines. The PPSH was not however, used by the PS troops. 25X1
5. Czech Army and PS border police used the model 26 LMG. [redacted]
6. The HMG in use by the Czech Army and the PS was gas-operated, metallic belt-fed, it had a ribbed barrel for air cooling and two grips at the rear of the receiver. I can not describe the mount accurately, but I remember that it was the tripod type. I don't know of any other HMGs used by the Czechs.

#### Rifles

7. The model 98 Mauser 7.92-mm rifle was used by the PS and the Army. Some of these were made in Germany and some made by the Zbrojovka in Czechoslovakia. I saw no Soviet rifles used by the Czechs.

#### Grenades

8. The T-34 Czech offensive grenade was cylindrical with a plastic exterior and sheet metal interior parts. It was either dark brown or black. I don't know the thickness of the walls. The grenade had a sheet metal band encircling its middle section; this band unwrapped itself when the grenade was in flight, thus arming the latter. A safety ring was pulled before the grenade was hurled. The manner in which a grenade was thrown did not affect the unravelling of the metal band. The grenade exploded only on contact and not in flight. I can not describe the interior of the grenade. Its lethal radius was 20 m. This grenade was mainly used for bolstering the soldiers' fighting spirit and morale. It was about 90-mm long and 60-mm in diameter and was used by the Army, the PS, and other Czech forces.
9. The defensive Czech grenade was shaped like an egg, gray and made of serrated iron. I don't know the wall thickness, the exact size or the model of the grenade. The grenade had to be thrown so that it turned on its short axis in flight or it would not explode. It exploded only on contact. I believe that the danger radius was about 80-100 m. I do not know the type of explosive that was used or anything about the inner mechanism. I am not certain if the ring had to be pulled or a cap unscrewed to initiate the functioning. Only the Army used this defensive grenade.
10. The PS had special signal projectors to warn of illegal border crossings. These projectors were concealed and operated by trip wires. If an IBC tripped on a wire, a rocket pistol, to which the wire was connected, would fire a flare, indicating the location of the IBC. Eight to 10 of these projectors, located mainly in cleared areas, were located in a three km stretch. Along the border, the PS also had wires which were connected with an alarm system located near the PS station. When a wire was touched, lights went on, thus indicating the approximate area where an attempt was being made to cross the border.

1. [redacted] Comment: The reference may be to Ceska Zbrojovka (Czech Armament Works) in Strakonice, referred to in paragraph 1.

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